



THOMAS G. NEWMAN,  
EDITOR.

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## EDITORIAL BUZZINGS.

### Don't Be Like Moses.

But one step more, disasters teach,  
And gloom had all turned sunny.  
Like Moses we just fail to reach  
The land of milk and honey.

But a great many make a fatal pause from  
lack of encouragement.—Sel.

The Editor of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL has been appointed to judge the exhibits of Bees, Honey and Aparian Supplies at the International Fair and Exposition, at Detroit, Mich., which will be held from September 17 to 27, 1889. He hopes to meet many friends at that time.

The Chicago Convention will be held on **Friday and Saturday, Oct. 11 and 12, 1889.** This change of date has been made, because the Railroad Traffic Association has made a rate of one fare for the round trip from any point within 200 miles of Chicago, good on Oct. 10, and can be used on any train returning after that until Monday, Oct. 14. The first session will be held at 9 o'clock in the morning of Friday, and an adjournment can be had on Saturday afternoon in time for those who may wish to return on that day. Those who can remain over Sunday will have an opportunity of visiting our magnificent churches and cathedrals in the morning and evening, and of taking a pleasant walk in the parks or riding on the boulevards in the afternoon, as their inclination and tastes may lead them.

October is usually a very pleasant month, and this will give an opportunity to many who need a recreation, to take it at a small outlay, and at the same time to "take in" the Bee-Convention. The invitation is full and wide—Come all who can.

### Sweet Clover on the Roadside.

—On page 413, Mr. C. A. Huff, Clayton, Mich., complained of his neighbors who objected to his sowing sweet clover on the roadside of his own farm, saying that it was a noxious weed, like Canada thistles, and asked if it was lawful, etc. We replied that as the land to the middle of the street belongs to the owner of the fields, he can sow what he pleases on the roadside, unless it be a noxious weed, which is prohibited by law. Sweet clover is neither prohibited nor is it a noxious weed. It will not spread into the fields, and dies root and branch after the second season. To cut it two seasons, before the seed matures, will free the land from it entirely. It is in no manner like Canada thistles, except in that it is an excellent honey-producer. Of this we sent a printed slip to Mr. Huff, and he writes us as follows, dated Aug. 19, 1889, concerning it:

My neighbor, after going to the pathmaster of our district, and then to the highway commissioner, has let the sweet-clover subject drop. I sent the printed slip you sent me, to Prof. A. J. Cook, and he said that it was correct; then I sent it to D. B. Morgan, prosecuting attorney, and he replied as follows:

"After looking at the printed slip enclosed, and examining the Statute of this State, I am inclined to believe that you have a right to sow it on your land in the highway. This belief is with the understanding that it does not spread in a way to work an injury to adjoining land owners. If it does do so, they might possibly have an action against you for damage, but I do not think that there is any *penalty* for sowing it."

When I showed this to the pathmaster and highway commissioner, they said that they had nothing more to say. Thanks to you and Prof. Cook for your help in this matter

The honey crop is very light in this part of the State.

The National Bee-Keepers' Union, through its Vice-President and Manager, has helped another man out of trouble, threatened by jealous and disagreeable neighbors. Surely it has a good claim to existence.

### Ignorance about Comb Honey.

—On page 499 we gave an account of an interview with a grocer who believed that comb honey was manufactured, thus proving himself to have been easily duped by the Wiley unpleasant "pleasantry." There may be some excuse for those who know nothing about the *modus operandi* in the production of comb honey, when they have been deceived by false statements; but how a bee-keeper in apparently "good and regular standing" in the fraternity, can be led to believe that comb honey is made otherwise than by bees, is utterly incomprehensible, and a clear case of totally inexcusable ignorance. But such a sad case of stupidity really exists—at least we have discovered him.

One day last week, there called at this office, one who desired to purchase some supplies, stating that he *kept bees*. He remarked that honey would be very cheap this year, as it could now be had on South Water Street (Chicago), for 10 cents per pound; but that the *cheap* kind was the

manufactured article. We then asked him if he really believed that comb honey is manufactured. "Why, yes!" he replied. We were simply astonished, to learn that a bee-keeper would imbibe such falsehoods about that which he should know the truth. We of course assured him that what he thought was "manufactured comb honey," did not exist, and that what he saw in market was very likely bought from some country bee-keeper, who knew as little about the price and value of honey, as our customer knew about the *making* of honey. We also gave him a copy of the BEE JOURNAL, for July 13, containing the editorial "showing up" the Philadelphia Record's misrepresentation of our pursuit.

Intelligent bee-keepers have an important work to perform, in the line of educating people about honey and its production. Let all who desire to see the pursuit of bee-keeping occupy its proper position among the honorable industries of the world, do everything they can to educate the masses—not only to the use of their wholesome product, but to a clear understanding of the manner of its production.

Mr. Charles Dadant gave us a call a few days ago. He was on his way to Northern Wisconsin, with his wife, where he expects to stay a few weeks, in order to escape the usual "hay-fever," which affects him at home during the late summer.

His articulation, together with his foreign accent, make it very difficult to be understood by ordinary persons, though we had no difficulty in that direction. He illustrated this by telling us a good joke on himself, which however makes it necessary to hear him speak to get the *full force* of the "pleasantry."

Soon after he came to this country he went some distance away from his home at Hamilton, Ills., and, upon returning, became confused and lost his way. He met several persons and enquired the way to Hamilton (which he pronounced Ah-mill-tone, emphasizing the "mill") They all, with one accord, declared that they did not know where it was—though they were within a few miles of the place. He surmised that they did not understand him; and when very near to the place he sought, he met another man and made the same inquiry and received the same reply. He then thought of an expedient—he wrote the name of the town he sought, and handed it to the man, who exclaimed, "Oh! yes, Hamilton; that is just a mile over there," pointing to a road leading to the village.

He seemed to relish the repetition of the story, for he is full of humor and pleasantries.

His great learning and scientific knowledge show him to be far above "the million" in this particular, but his natural good nature and simplicity make him friendly and thoroughly companionable.

We hope he may spend a very pleasant month in the North, and return with improved health and vigor.

**Blackberry Blossoms and Bees.**

From a thicket in the corner of a zig-zag fence,  
Where the succulent pokeberry stalks up-  
rear,  
With the sassafras and sumach in a wild growth  
dense,  
The blackberry blossoms through the brown  
rails peer,  
With dewdrops shining on their long, white  
sprays,  
Where the yellow bee buzzes and the redbird  
flies,  
They marvel at the world and its new-found  
ways,  
With innocent wonder in their wild, sweet  
eyes.

Magnolias are white,  
And roses are bright,  
An many there be that love them;  
But with dew-besprinkled faces  
And wildwood graces,  
Oh, the blackberry blossoms are above  
them.

When the pine boughs are swinging in the soft  
May breeze,  
And honey-bees are boasting of their spring-  
tide gain;  
And the mockingbird is singing out his happiest  
glees,  
To the cotton-tailed rabbit in the end of the  
lane;  
They lean their faces on the moss-grown rails  
And listen to the melody the mock-bird  
weaves;  
While the lizards go a-darting with their trem-  
bling tails  
Like slim, long shuttles through the last  
year's leaves.

Chrysanthemums are fair,  
And orchids are rare,  
And many there be that love them;  
But with dew-besprinkled faces  
And wildwood graces,  
Oh, the blackberry blossoms are above  
them.

—Samuel Minturn Peck.

**Swarming.**—A correspondent having noticed query No. 650, on page 534, asking what would be the next economic invention, replies as follows:

In answer to queries, I have it perfected now. It is a "swarming attachment," and can be constructed and attached to any hive, at a cost of from 25 to 50c. each. It not only makes it absolutely impossible for a swarm to abscond, but it will actually hive the bees in a new or empty hive on any stand the apiarist may desire, when there are no obstructions between the two hives. Or it will conduct the swarm to a convenient place to hive them, settle them in the shade and hold them there until the apiarist can hive them at his convenience.

In answer to the 5th sub-question, let me say that I insist on having all the honor and glory attached to being the inventor of the first swarm-hiver and controller.

I am perfectly willing that this self-hiver shall be tested and used for a whole season before I receive single cent for it; and I am satisfied no apiarist will do without it after trying it once.

Now, I propose that the bee-keeping fraternity pledge me \$1,000, due one year from this date, providing my invention is a success in the hands of a majority of the bee-keepers. If it is not a success, I do not even want a "Thank you, sir!"

As soon as enough reliable bee-keepers pledge \$1, \$5, \$10, or \$20 to raise the whole amount to \$1,000, a description of it and directions for using it will be furnished for publication, and a complete attachment will be furnished the editor, to have it engraved and make it plain for everybody. It is just the thing for Sunday; you will find the new swarms just where you leave them when you get home from church; and in out apiaries, there will be no more watching for swarms.

**A "Pound" to Imprison Bees.**

—The New York *Press* of Aug. 6, contained a very amusing article on "Will they Tag the Bees?" and putting them in the "pound" for trespassing, by visiting the flowers in a neighbor's fields. It was sent to us by Mr. Jas. McNeill, Hudson, N. Y., and will be read with great interest. It reads thus:

**WILL THEY TAG THE BEES?** — The recently-reported decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court in the central part of the State, declaring it trespass for honey-bees to go upon lands not belonging to their keeper, is enough to make the late Mr. Canute, King of Britain, turn in his grave with bones green with envy.

Is each bee to have a little tag fastened around its waist by a delicate little wire? or are bee-collars of brass to be a staple article of Central New York manufacture? And will the statute gravely enact that "any bee found roaming at large or caught trespassing outside on the flowers of any person not its owner, will be put in the pound until redeemed by the payment of one dime?"

In default of payment of the dime by the owner, said owner being presumably notified by the publication, through advertisement in the local newspapers, of the number found on the bee's tag or collar, the bee will probably be put up at auction and sold to the highest bidder. This will require the creation of several local offices, and a bee-pound will be a necessary annex to the office of every country justice of the peace.

It is the solemn duty of the *Press* to protest against this circumscription of the liberties of the bee. Had the bees of ancient Greece been numbered, registered and tagged, they would never have tried to suck honey from Zeuxis' painted flowers or alighted on the lips of Xenophon. Had the bees of Merrie England worn collars in the days of Dr. Watts, they would never have inspired that classical lyric of our childhood, "How doth the little busy bee," etc; for the doctor would have seen that the bee was a slave and a creature of circumstance, busy only because it had to be, and he would never have held it up for admiration as a model being. The General Term of the Supreme Court should go to the bee, consider her ways and be wise.

The *Press* is right. The General Term of the Supreme Court should learn *wisdom* from the bees. When at home they defend their domiciles, but when roaming around in search for that which Nature has provided for their sustenance, they are timid, and never volunteer an attack. The Court misjudges them and condemns them without evidence, except that which comes from prejudice and malice.

**The Erie County, New York, Bee-Keepers' Society** will hold a meeting on September 5, during the first week of the International Exposition. It will be a good time for all the bee-keepers of that region in the United States and Canada, to turn out and see the exposition, and meet and get acquainted with each other. Dr. A. B. Mason is to judge the Honey and Apiarian department. The cash premiums in the Bee and Honey Department amount to over \$400, besides medals and diplomas.

**Eating Five Pounds** of honey at one sitting, is the sweet feat performed by a man named Kirkland, of Florida.

**The Golded-Rod in Maine.**—Mr. L. F. Abbott, editor of the Lewiston, Maine, *Journal*, writes about the season, the national flower, and the crop of honey in Maine, in this language, to the *Rural Home*. He says:

It is evident that while the bee-keeper has had a fairly good season to build up his apiary, the surplus crop of white honey will be much less than the opening spring gave hopes that it might be.

In parts of the State the apiarist has a reserve to fall back upon for a winter's supply for the bees. This is the golden-rod yield—the national flower, by the way, let us hope—which in this section is a bountiful one.

Already the beautiful golden corymbs of the earlier blooming species are tempting the bees to sip the nectar which this flower so abundantly yields up to the last of October in some seasons. Golden-rod yields pollen abundantly as well as honey, and from this circumstance and the pollen adhering to bodies and legs of the bees when gathering nectar from the flowers of golden-rod, a yellow tinge is imparted to the combs from the bees passing frequently over them. Golden-rod honey is rather dark in color, an amber hue, quite handsome when extracted and put up in clear glass jars.

The texture of well-ripened golden-rod honey is not quite equal to clover, but thicker than the average of what is denominated the yield from fruit bloom—the product of orchards and gardens.

Golden-rod honey soon granulates if exposed to the air. For this reason, all uncapped honey, whether in sections or brood-frames, when removed from the hives, should be extracted from the combs. When capped in brood-frames and kept till the following summer a large part will be found to have become granulated. For this reason it is best to dispose of golden-rod honey before it gets many moths old.

The outlook, taking the country over, is far less than an average crop of honey. This with other things will have an effect upon the market price.

The market was never cleaned up better of old stock than at the present time, and the short supply last year improved the price somewhat, and there is no reason that the price should be lowered. At any rate honey producers should not be in a hurry about making concessions to an empty market, until the returns are all in and we know what the crop is.

**Settling of Swarms, etc.**—In a recent number of the *Prairie Farmer* we find the following paragraphs in regard to swarming:

All this fuss and feathers, rattling a dishpan and key, to settle bees, is of no use, unless it eases the feelings of the operator. The Creator evidently intended bees for the use of man, and implanted in them the instinct of clustering near to the hive from which they issued. I had a swarm remain clustered over night during a cold rain. This clustering gives the person an opportunity of putting them into a hive, and keeping them, and it is the same in all parts of the world.

"When a swarm issues, does the queen come out first?" I caught four out of six queens that issued one forenoon. Half of the swarm, apparently, would be out before the queen; in several instances she came out so late that I had despaired of seeing her. I am of the opinion that the workers rule the colony, and not the queen. If they miss her, they return, as she is the mother-bee, and when they swarm, they have not the means to rear another.

## SUMMER.

But who the melodies of morn can tell?  
The wild brook babbling down the mountain's side;  
The lowing herd, the sheep-fold's simple bell;  
The pipe of early shepherd dim descried  
In the lone valley, echoing far and wide;  
The clamorous horn along the cliff above;  
The hollow murmur of the ocean tide;  
The hum of bees: the linnet's lay of love;  
And the full choir that walks the universal grove.  
—Beattie.

## QUERIES &amp; REPLIES.

## Is the Preference for Italian Bees General?

Written for the American Bee Journal

**Query 652.**—1. Do bee-keepers in general deem it profitable to keep the apiary stocked with pure Italian bees? 2. Is not their gentleness, and consequent easier manipulation, the chief reasons for desiring them?—Mich.

I so prefer.—G. M. DOOLITTLE.

1. Yes. 2. No.—A. B. MASON.

1. I think so. 2. Hardly.—C. C. MILLER.

1. I think not. 2. It is but one reason.—H. D. CUTTING.

1. I think not. 2. Yes, I so believe, together with their color.—R. L. TAYLOR.

1. Yes. 2. And honey-harvesting qualities, with their greater resistance to moths and robbers.—DADANT &amp; SON.

1. They do. 2. Not wholly—they are better honey-gatherers.—J. P. H. BROWN.

1. I hardly think so. 2. I think that they are superior; but the amiability is the main point.—A. J. COOK.

I guess the testimony is about equally divided; there are many smart bee-keepers (who are right), on both sides of the fence. My experience has always been in favor of the pure Italians.—WILL M. BARNUM.

1. Yes, or at least as nearly as the surroundings will admit. 2. No more so than their business qualities.—J. M. HAMBAUGH.

1. Yes, as far as I know. 2. Yes, partly so; but we can add, for their superiority in every other respect.—P. L. VIALLON.

1. Yes. 2. No. They are more profitable, and can better protect their combs against the moth.—MRS. L. HARRISON.

1. Yes. 2. I think they are kept more for their honey-gathering qualities than their gentleness or quietness.—MAHALA B. CHADDOCK.

1. I think not. 2. Yes, undoubtedly a good reason, too, especially when they are equal to the Germans in most other respects.—J. M. SHUCK.

1. I do not know what bee-keepers in general think. As to honey-gathering, I have found bees of mixed blood quite equal to pure ones. The gentleness of pure Italian bees is one of their most desirable qualities.—M. MAHIN.

1. It would seem so, but it is my opinion that when crossed with other races, greater practical results may be obtained. 2. No; I think that they are considered more beautiful and attractive than the dark races.—G. L. TINKER.

1. As a rule, I think they do. 2. Not by any means; they possess many other qualities to recommend them, among which is that of fighting moth-worms, which they will not allow to remain in their hives.—J. E. POND.

I like the Italians for gentleness, but I do not like the color of their white comb honey. The whitest and cleanest of propolis is produced by Carniolans. I aim to increase from the most thrifty bees, rather than pure blood.—C. H. DIBBERN.

I do not know; but I do know that few do it. I can speak for myself, and say "No;" besides there is need of having crosses and any less gentle than the purest of any race, provided the apiary is properly handled. Good "hybrids" are just as easily handled as any bees on earth.—JAMES HEDDON.

1. I do not know, as I am not acquainted with the practice of any considerable number of the great "army." 2. I presume that is one reason for desiring them; but if that were their only recommend, I believe that "bee-keepers in general" would take a few stings for the sake of the "filthy lucre" which bees bred for business bring.—EUGENE SECOR.

1. It is not very easy to know or say what the "general" feeling is on this subject. I know that a great many apiarists deem it profitable to keep and work Italian bees in preference to any other race of bees, or any mixed race or races. But as the first crosses between the Italians and the black bees make good workers, very many honey-producers are content to tolerate the Italian race in a mixed state. I have found it profitable to keep pure Italian bees, though it has required continual watchfulness, and I have never had a visitor to see my apiary, that was not more than pleased with the sight of a pure Italian apiary.—G. W. DEMAREE.

1. The opinions of "bee-keepers in general" are very much mixed, and really prove nothing, except that they generally disagree about it. 2. Their qualities of industry and hardihood, coupled with their beauty and docility, are their chief recommendations.—THE EDITOR.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## HONEY-SECTIONS.

## What was the Origin of the Honey-Section?

Written for the American Bee Journal  
BY L. C. WHITING.

In Vol. II, page 110, of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, is an article written by Bradlow and copied from *Beinenzitung*, describing a frame like those of the body of the hive, but used in the super in place of boxes. Section-boxes were simply an improvement on these frames.

Which was first will be hard to find out. Vol. III, page 114, tells us that Jas. McMullen put frames in his boxes and reduced the depth to 6½ inches. In Vol. III, page 150, T. F. Bingham speaks of the McMullen frame "as a link in the long chain of facts, obtained accidentally and by experiment in various parts of the country, and is of the greatest importance."

Vol. III, page 155, in an article signed A. Novice; the writer speaks of these frames, as though they were not yet suitable for marketing honey.

Vol. III, page 218, tells us that Giles B. Avery makes his boxes to contain nine small frames, four of which just fill one large frame in the hive.

In 1874, Baker & Dicer advertised their dovetailed sectional-honey-box, and offered \$500 reward for any box that would beat it. The sections were 6x6x2, and were held together by pasting paper over the sections, making a box long enough to cover the hive, with wooden separators and glass ends. These were the first dovetailed sections brought to my notice.

About this time Capt. J. E. Hetherington sent 25,000 pounds of section-honey to market, glassed on both sides of each section. He had his section patented with a view of controlling the market of honey put up in this shape. The frame was 6x6x2.

The Harbison frames, 5x6½x2 inches, were first mentioned in the market reports of 1874. Harbison's sections were nailed together, as were most of the sections up to this date.

Other bee-keepers were improving their way of making boxes. H. Alley made a box to hold two pounds. Manum's dovetailed sections, made of white-poplar, soon made their appearance. Up to this time a large portion of the honey sent to market was put up in boxes holding from 4 to 40 pounds. The V-grooved section followed the basket splint section, as the dovetailed section followed the frame.

The foregoing information is from the early volumes of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL. Other papers may add more light. It was a surprise to me to see how little was said in regard to these important improvements.

Other problems that we call new to-day, were advocated fifteen or twenty years ago.

East Saginaw, Mich.

### MILK-WEED.

#### Bees Loaded with Pollen Masses from It.

From the Farm, Stock and Home.

Chas. Koonze, of Faribault County, Minnesota, writes the Editor as follows:

Can you tell me through your paper what is wrong with my bees? They have done splendidly till the last few days; they now seem entirely engaged in fighting, and thinking that robbers were bothering them, I reduced the size of their entrance, and in so doing I noticed the bees that they were at war with, had peculiar legs. Catching a few, and picking up a few dead ones, and putting them under a magnifier, I saw their legs seemed loaded with what appeared to be the eggs of some insect. I send you a box by mail, enclosing a few bees, and also some dirt which I picked up in front of the alighting-board. Give a remedy if you can, and oblige.

Prof. N. W. McLain, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, by request, replies as follows:

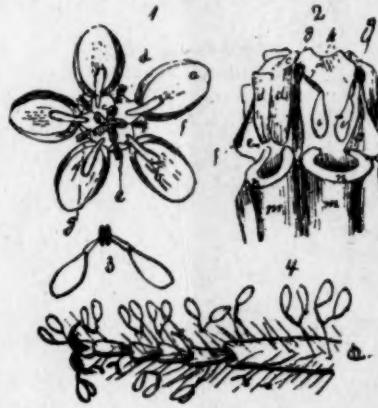
The bees sent are loaded with pollen masses from milk-weed, and the dirt accompanying is chiefly composed of the same material. The pollinia and attaching bands often accumulate on the feet and hairs of the legs of the bees to such an extent as to render them helpless. The efforts of the bees in assisting their mates to extricate themselves was probably mistaken by your correspondent for fighting. The strength and efficiency of a colony is often seriously injured from this cause. The remedy is to destroy the milk-weeds within reach of the bees.

I have asked Dr. Luggar, entomologist of the Station, to make a drawing and write a short explanation of how this mishap befalls the bees when they are seeking for nectar, and also performing the function of fertilizing the flowers. His reply is submitted here-with:

**ASCLEPIAS AND BEES.**—There are few genera of plants which rival the orchids in the complexity of their per-

fect adaptation to insect visitors. The species of our common milk-weeds (*Asclepias*) belong to such genera, but their mechanism is so complex that it is impossible to describe its adaptation to the purpose of forcing insects to fertilize the flowers, without giving at the same time some illustrations. To understand the *modus operandi* the readers should pick to pieces one of these flowers and thus learn it.

The two ovaries are surrounded by a flesh column (Fig. 2, *m*), and covered by a thick, fleshy disk, and they are only capable of fecundation at five stigmatic spots close beneath the lower border of the disk (Fig. 1, *o*). The column, which really consists of the united staminal filaments, bears at its



Asclepias or Milk-Weed.

upper end five anthers. The anthers lie close around the stigma-disk; each of them lodges two flattened pollen-masses (Fig. 2 *i*, and 3) in two pouches, which are open internally, and are indicated externally by slight swellings (Fig. 2, *d*).

A thin membranous process of the anther (Fig. 1, *c*) rests upon the top of the stigma-disk, and on each side the anther is produced into a triangular membranous expansion or wing (Fig. 1, *e*), which stands out perpendicular to the column close to the corresponding process of the adjacent anther.

Between the two adjacent processes of each pair of anthers, there is left only a very narrow slit, which is distinctly wider at the lower end (Fig. 2, *f*). The slit leads into an elongated space which we may call the stigmatic chamber (Fig. 2, *o*), for about the middle of its vertical height the stigma is exposed. At the upper end of the slit, visible from the outside, is a bright, black body of regular shape (Fig. 1, *g* and Fig. 2, *g*), which is seen on closer examination to be a thin, hard, horny lamina. The sides are bent forward for its whole length so that their edges lie close together, and in the middle of the lower border is a wedge-shaped

slit. To this lamina (*g*) the two adjacent pollinia of 2 neighboring anthers are attached by bands which lie hidden beneath the anthers (Fig. 2, *h* and Fig. 3). The upper end of the column carries, besides the five anthers, five hollow, fleshy organs, which secrete a large quantity of nectar.

This singular apparatus acts in the following way: Insects, (bees, wasps and flies) in search of honey, attracted by the sweet scent of the flower, slip upon the smooth parts of the flower until a foot enters the wide inferior part of the slit, in which at least it gets a firm hold. When the insect tries to draw its foot out, in order to proceed further, the diverging claws are caught by the opposed edges of the anther-wings, and guided upwards in the slit, so that one or the other of the two claws is brought without fail into the notch at the lower border of the black lamina (*g*) and there held fast. If the insect now draws its foot forcibly out, it brings with it *g*, the two pollinia (*i*) attached to it by their retinacula (*h*).

The pollinia stand wide apart when they are extracted; but the retinacula twist inwards as they dry, bringing the pollinia so close together that they may easily be introduced into another slit. As the insect moves on over the flowers, its foot bearing the pollinia slips into the lower part of a slit of another flower; and this time, as the leg is drawn up, the pollinia are left in the stigmatic chamber opposite to the stigma, since the slit is too narrow to admit of their further passage upwards; and the insect, freeing its foot by a violent pull, snaps the retinacula, and so extricates itself. The pollinia are left behind in the stigmatic chamber, while the broken retinacula is carried off still firmly attached to the insect's foot.

The insect continues its visits, and the retinacula attached to its feet now gets fixed in *g*, as the claws did before, and an insect's foot, after repeated visits, may sometimes be bearing many pollen-masses, as seen in Fig. 4.

Frequently insects are unable to withdraw their feet, and they die in the attempt to do so. I have often seen blow-flies, small moths, and even week honey-bees thus captured.

The well known *Physianthus albens* of Australia is a climbing species of milk-weed; it is often sold by gardeners, because it has the habit of catching and holding even large insects in the same manner as our native species of milk-weeds.

OTTO LUGGAR,  
Entomologist.

**Simmins' Non-Swarming System,** and the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL for one year, for \$1.25. The subscription to the BEE JOURNAL may begin now.

## DADANT.

## The Horticulturists Meet and See the Sights.

The Keokuk *Constitution-Democrat* reports the proceedings of the Warsaw, Ills., Horticultural Society, which was held at the residence of Messrs. Dadant & Son, at Hamilton, Ills., on Aug. 8, 1889, as follows:

At 2 p. m., H. D. Brown, of Hamilton, President of the Society, called the assemblage to order. In the absence of J. T. Johnson, of Warsaw, the Secretary, C. B. Rockwell, of Hamilton, was chosen Secretary *pro tem.*

An informal discussion of the culture and improvement of small fruits followed, and was participated in by Dr. Lyon, John Holt and others. Many points were brought out, and the discussion proved profitable to those interested in the culture of small fruits.

Jonathan Periam, of Chicago, editor of the *Prairie Farmer*, and professor of hygiene in the Chicago veterinary college, was present and delivered a brief address upon monopolies. Mr. Periam has made a study of all subjects pertaining to the occupation of the farmer, and he discussed monopolies from the stand-point of the husbandman. He advocated the idea that farmers should organize for the protection and advancement of their interests, and should have a hand in making the laws of the nation, but should refrain from entering the political field as an organization.

Mr. Periam's address concluded the programme, and the company spent the remainder of the afternoon in inspecting the factory of Dadant & Son.

The Hamilton, Ills., *Press* gives the following concerning the Dadant Comb Foundation Factory:

The Messrs. Dadants are located two miles north of Hamilton, and as some one expressed it, "away back there in the woods;" and under the unpretentious guise of modesty, no one would suspect that the largest apiary in the world was located there. In fact, people who have lived in the neighborhood for years, did not fully realize the magnitude of the enterprise which these gentlemen are carrying on, and had never paid them a visit before. But so well were they treated, that the gates in the future will have to be barred to keep them out.

Mr. Chas. Dadant commenced on this farm, twenty-five years ago, with two colonies of bees; and a small log cabin—not exactly in the lane—constituted the whole establishment. They

now have several rooms and buildings, and are crowded in their work. Mr. Dadant said that when he started, the family grumbled a great deal, and thought that if he would not have his nose among the bees so much, and plow his corn more, they would get along better. They don't say that now.

The firm now have over 500 colonies—112 on the home farm, and the balance on the farms of J. P. LaMonte, and Joe Villum, near Warsaw; Julian Lamet, below Warsaw, Louis Sack and Rollin Sherwood, and are ably assisted in the management by Mr. D. W. McDaniels, an intelligent apiarist. But in order to judge of the magnitude of the enterprise, one must see for himself.

Under the guidance of Mr. Chas. Dadant and C. B. Rockwell, we were conducted into a room where the wax is melted, and sheets for comb foundation are prepared. The beeswax is placed in a large tank, and melted by steam; this is put in a boiler, on either side of which sat Parker Hubbard and John Hammond, who dipped boards up and down in the liquid and placed them in a tub of water to partially cool. Leon Saugier, with surprising dexterity, seized the boards, and with a knife, peeled off the wax into beautiful sheets.

In the next room we found the destination of these sheets. A quantity are placed in a tank of warm water to temper them, and then run through a cylinder which makes the indentations of the comb foundation. There are two of these machines, and are operated by D. H. Coffman and Alfred Gilton at one, and Chris. Koelle and Henry Delarue at the other. Harry Curden then takes a pile of sheets, and trims them to the required size, and then places tissue paper between each sheet, and they are then labeled and placed on shelves ready for market. They have sold 57,000-pounds of comb foundation thus far this season, and orders still coming. The business will exceed that of any other year.

We went into the wax-room and saw stacks of huge kegs of wax and a large bin of dirty-looking wax; how it was cleaned was explained by going into the purifying room, where the wax is placed in a tank with water, and melted by steam. The impurities arising are skimmed off, and it is then poured into tin cans containing more water, which separates the remainder of the impurities.

Our wife being with us, made us brave, and we proceeded to the hives and witnessed Mr. McDaniels remove frames of honey from the hives. After removing the top he smoked them freely, and with a bunch of weeds brushed the bees off on the ground,

and even took a handful and fondled them for our gratification. It might have been pleasant to him, but we should as soon think of fondling an untamed tiger.

P. Champeau stood ready with a wheelbarrow on which the precious frames were placed and conveyed to the extractor. Mr. Saugier, Sr., took each frame, and with a sharp knife shaved off the wax enclosing the cells, and placed the frame in a large cylinder, and with a few whirls of the handle the honey poured out in a stream through a faucet below, and was caught in a bucket and emptied into a barrel, when the frames were taken out entirely free from honey.

One of the sweetest sights we ever saw, was the seventy-five barrels of honey containing 550 pounds each, the product of the season, thus far.

If our description of this institution has been imperfect, lay it to our ignorance in such matters, and a first visit. Mr. Chas. Dadant has recently revised Langstroth's bee-book, which is a standard authority on bee-culture, and is meeting with a large sale.

After a basket-dinner in a shady grove, the people were called to order by President H. D. Brown, and a report of committees was heard who said that fruit prospects for another year were favorable.

Messrs. Dadant had on the table samples of honey of 1873 and 1889, which showed quite a contrast; and specimens of comb foundation and their apparatus connected with the business. A large number were present from all over the county and Keokuk, in all numbered about 400. The Messrs. Dadants and their assistants did all in their power to make the occasion a pleasant one, and they succeeded most admirably, their efforts being nicely seconded by the Society and the ladies of the Floral Societies.

## BEE-NOTES.

## Bees Near a Highway—Cross Bees—Fall Honey, etc.

Written for the *Prairie Farmer*.  
BY MRS. L. HARRISON.

Bees should not be placed near a street or driveway. If a person is so situated as to be compelled to keep them in such a place, a high board-fence is quite a protection against trouble; or a row of high trees or a building—in fact anything that will compel them to rise high, when they fly from the hive. When they are thus situated, persons living in the vicinity, would not be aware of colonies near, as they rise up out of the way of mischief.

**CROSS BEES.**—When there has been a good flow of honey, and it suddenly ceases, bees are excited over it, and sometimes are ready to sting anybody or anything that comes in their way. This year, at the close of the basswood harvest, mine attacked a coop of broody hens. Seeing a commotion among these cackling aspirants for motherhood, I divined the cause, and opened the door, when the hens made a "bee-line" for the raspberry bushes. The cat made frantic leaps into the air, with her tail somewhat resembling a rolling pin. When the bees are cross, it is folly to open a hive.

**FALL HONEY.**—This season hives are very populous and bloom is abundant, yet there is no security that there will be a flow of honey. Hot nights and days are necessary for the secretion of nectar, and yet nights continue week after week to be very cold. There has not been a full crop of honey harvested in Peoria county so far, and those who rushed their honey off to the local market, may wish they hadn't, before the season closes.

**FEEDING BEES.**—I have some nuclei that are not well supplied with the needful honey. Hence, I have been giving them the cappings from the extracted honey to clear up. I take out a panful loosely, and set it in the cap of the hive, making a little aperture for the bees to come up through. It is, of course, apparent that no bees gain access to it from the outside, or robbing will be induced. I lately came to grief in this way: I placed a pan of cappings in the top of a hive and failed to shut down the cover closely. Soon the whole apiary was demoralized, robbing and stinging being the order of exercises. I not only got stung myself by the bees, but the whole family heaped reproaches upon me for my carelessness in making the bees so cross.

Peoria, Ills.

## HIVES.

### A Further Description of the "Ideal" Bee-Hive.

Written for the American Bee Journal  
BY J. W. TEFFT.

The extensive correspondence which I am receiving from all sections of the country, shows that thoughtful and earnest bee-keepers—those who desire to make a profit by Apiculture—are desiring and anticipating a radical change in the construction and management of hives. They are still puzzled by the old drawbacks to ease, comfort and success in the management of an apiary.

Many correspondents express approval, whilst others are more conservative, and seek more light; again, a few, having an established pecuniary interest in the manufacture of hives, have not hesitated to condemn before the evidence is all in; hence I deem it wise to continue the description of my "Ideal Hive" and its merits, simply adding that I shall exhibit the hive at the Buffalo International Fair, on Sept. 3 to Sept. 13, and be in attendance to give information and demonstrate the *modus operandi*.

In reply to the editorial caption over my article on page 473, I am firmly convinced that the answer to the query must be in the affirmative. Yes, the "Ideal" hive *has* appeared. Careful tests, by myself and others, have, during the last five years, demonstrated that the mechanical construction, together with the simple method of management adopted and carried out under my improved system, has removed nearly, if not quite, all the difficulties heretofore standing in the way of pleasant and profitable apiculture, minimizing the necessary labor and care, and thus rendering the pursuit an easy and valuable adjunct to the ordinary duties of the apiculturist and horticulturist, as a source of delight and gratifying gain. It is amongst these two classes of the world's laborers, that bee-keeping properly belongs, and it is with them that it will be most firmly established before many years roll by. Apiculture is, as all good bee-keepers know, most fascinating, and peculiarly adapted to the cultured intelligence and instinctive gentleness of our country ladies.

The hive proper, or brood-chamber, will hold twelve frames (20 inches wide inside) together with partition-boards, but six or eight frames are preferably employed, as experience has demonstrated. The frames, separators, and partition-boards, are supported above and below at diagonally opposite corners, rest squarely and firmly in position, and although unattached or secured, no side or pendulum motion is possible—they are virtually fixtures, and can be removed and replaced, individually, with the greatest ease.

I would here remark that when shipping colonies to a distance, it is only necessary to insert a wooden wedge on each side of the brood-nest, between the partition-boards and the hive-walls, to convert the whole into a solid, immovable block.

The whole of the furniture above mentioned, is, when in position, accurately flush with the top edges of the brood-nest, and necessarily maintains the unvarying vertical position.

The middle section of this hive is a simple rim, 11 inches deep, and rest-

ing upon a beading outside the brood-chamber. Within the area of this rim is the surplus chamber; the dimensions of the latter permitting a large free-air space all around between it and the internal surface of the rim. This section has two ventilating apertures, one in each side. The free-air space just mentioned, is, in the winter, filled up with suitable packing, such as dry forest leaves or peat-moss.

[By the way, the compositor persists in representing me as advising packing with leaves, peat or moss, which is not as intended. The moss grows on a peat foundation, which is its matrix; hence the name "peat-moss," a mercantile commodity used in many large cities as stable bedding, owing to its lightness and moisture-absorbing qualities.]

The whole hive is surrounded by a peaked roof, with about 4½ inches rise, thus adding to the capacity of the free-air space commenced within the middle section. The ends of the roof are pierced with ventilating holes, similar to the middle section. All of these holes are protected by wire-cloth.

Bees are "warm-blooded" respiring insects, and consequently require an adequate supply of pure air, and a means of escape of that which has become obnoxious by reason of its deprivation of oxygen in the process of inspiration, and the subject of adequate ventilation and shade in the construction of bee-hives has largely engaged my thought and consideration for many years. I am convinced that the Ideal presents a solution of the problem, with all its difficulties, real or imagined.

In the effort to render clearly and distinctly a description of any mechanical contrivance, repetition is necessarily unavoidable, and in this regard I am sure that the intelligent reader will not be hypercritical, but allow me to proceed in the best way I can.

### Ventilating and Shading Hives.

The scheme or system of ventilation and shade as applied and practically demonstrated in the "Ideal," is simple and efficient, and may be shortly described as follows:

Protection from solar heat is provided by the hive proper, or brood-chamber, by means of the dead-air chambers at the front and rear ends, and at the sides, by a free-air space, bounded by the partition-boards and the side-walls of the hive. The surplus chamber is protected from the same influence by the free-air space within the central section or rim, and this space is uninterruptedly continuous with that bounded and circumscribed by the hollow upper story or peak roof, which is not otherwise occupied; the top of the surplus chamber being flush with the upper margin of the middle section.

Efficient ventilation is provided in the following manner: The external air enters the hive through the bee-entrance at the bottom of the brood-chamber, is diffused through the shallow space beneath the arrangement of frames, separators and partition-boards, fills the free-air spaces situated laterally between the partition-boards and side-walls of the brood-chamber, and permeates generally upwards through the passage-ways between the frames and separators in the brood-nest and surplus chamber. In these two compartments it is largely deprived of the oxygen, through its inhalation by the bees, and its temperature is increased by the exhalation and the heat of combustion emitted from the bodies of the bees; and being thus, to a large extent, rarefied, it is readily disseminated, throughout the free-air space, previously described as being bounded by the external walls of the surplus chamber and the internal surfaces of the middle section or rim, and of the peak roof.

From this reservoir it makes an easy and continuous escape, aided by the steady atmospheric pressure from below, through the four gauze-covered ventilators above alluded to.

The ingress of the pure air, and the egress of the vitiated, is so unbrokenly and smoothly assured as to preclude of a sudden or irregular displacement, thus avoiding draughts and dangerous alternations of temperature. An equality of temperature, together with an abundant supply of pure air, as demonstrated in this hive, I claim to be a consideration of the highest importance, as under such a condition there need to exist no anxiety in respect to chilled brood, bee-diarrhea or "foul brood." So much of an unsatisfactory character has been published concerning the last-named scourge, that I hope to be pardoned for yielding to the temptation to repeat the opinion of a medical friend, in answer to my inquiry, some years ago. The doctor wrote thus:

#### The Cause and Prevention of Foul Brood.

"Foul-brood, so-called, is *typhus*, a disease not necessarily introduced into the hive from the outside, but a condition of death and decay most frequently *originating within* the hive, as a necessary consequence of the absence of pure air, and a *theoretical* disregard of correct methods of ventilation and shade. At times the bees are noticed to be very active in fanning at the entrance of their hive; they are not blowing air into the hive, as some learned writers assert, but are trying to draw the hot air out of the hive. This is very easily proven by dropping a feather or light piece of paper in front

of the opening when it will immediately be blown some distance away.

"During a heated spell of weather a hive becomes so hot inside (no efficient means of ventilation being provided), that a steaming atmosphere laden with detritus and fetid exhalations is the normal condition, the result being that the exposed brood is directly poisoned, whilst that in the capped cells suffers a like fate upon the bursting of the caps, if it has not already been destroyed by the pressure of the confined and expanded air.

"Decomposition is rapid and highly offensive, destroying the product of the hive, disseminating disease throughout the colony, and risking the infection of the whole apiary. Thus, in my opinion, is solved the secret of the *cause of foul brood*." We may well leave the interesting investigation of the *bacillus alvei* to the microscopical experts. If a bee-hive can be constructed in such a form or manner that it can, at all times, be as thoroughly supplied with pure air without draughts, as the most approved dwelling for the use and comfort of man, we may confidently anticipate for our apiaries an immunity from *bee-typhus*, and the disheartening experience of former years with 'foul-brood' will be merely a dim and fading remembrance, and it would certainly be more joyous tidings to apiculturists, to learn that the fearful scourge could be avoided, than to be instructed in any number of methods for curing, disinfecting or destroying."

I make no comment on the doctor's opinion, but there can be no question that the subject of ventilation and shade has not hitherto received the attention it demands. My bees do not desert their hives even on the hottest days, but keep at work right along; simply because the provision for ventilation and shade secures their entire comfort.

#### Reversing and Uncapping.

On page 427 is a letter from Mrs. Ada Dorsey, in which she says, "Whoever that was that advised reversing a hive and uncapping, ought to have a shaking; for I have just tried it, and lost lots of honey, and several colonies. No more uncapping for me." Now, although reversing and uncapping enter so largely into my method of management, I do not see how she could have been misled by my writings, and therefore I feel safe in hoping that I am not the culprit to whom the shaking should be administered.

Reversing *en bloc* has always been condemned by me as utterly unpractical. It can only result in chagrin, disaster and destruction. If Mrs. Dorsey will try my system of uncapping at the right moment, and reversing each frame singly, as it presents the proper

condition for manipulation, she will derive abundant satisfaction all around; will find full frames of brood, full combs and sections of honey, no spilling of honey or destruction of bees and combs, but everything clean, neat and pleasant. Experience is a rough tutor at times, and I am truly sorry for the lady in her misfortune.

#### SHADE.

#### How to Make a Roof for Shading Hives.

*Written for the American Bee Journal*  
BY A. M. VANNOY.

I am not engaged to any very great extent in the apiary, nor do I propose to set myself up for a pattern for others to follow, but I want to say that I have demonstrated to my own satisfaction, that shade of some kind is both desirable and essential to the apiary in this part of Iowa; also for my own use, the portico hive is best. I shade my hives by making roofs of shingles, thus:

On a piece of scantling (2x4 inches is best), lay the shingles, on the 4-inch side of the scantling first, so that the butt (thick) end will be even with the 2-inch side; nail them fast with 4-penny nails: now turn the stock over, and lay the shingles on the 2-inch side, so that the butts will project  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch above those on the 4-inch face of the scantling. This makes a very neat "comb" to the roof; nail all fast as before, when you have a cheap, handsome and durable shade, at a nominal cost (not to exceed for everything, including labor, 15 cents per hive).

These roofs protect the hives from rain as well as sunshine, and gives to the apiary a most unique appearance.

When I have no scantling at hand, I take two pieces of boards, say 3 to 6 inches wide (old, broken-up fence-boards are just the thing), and as long as I want my roof (usually 30 inches is enough); nail the boards together like a trough, V-shaped, then nail the shingles to the trough on the outside, letting the butts project as before; also in nailing on the first side, lay the shingles so as to nail to both pieces of the trough, thus breaking the joint made in nailing the trough together.

I have had such roofs now in use for 5 years, and they are good yet. The roof made with the plank fits the hive, and stays on better than those made with the scantling.

The prospects are good for a large crop of honey in southeastern Iowa. Golden-rod is just beginning to show the yellow. White clover is still in bloom. Smart-weed is our best fall honey-plant, in this part of the State,

and there is an abundance of it this season. So you may as well score one for Southeastern Iowa now, for she will "get there," if the frost stays away a reasonable time.

Hedrick, Iowa.

## SYSTEMATIC WORK.

### Comb and Extracted Honey in the Same Apiary.

*Written for the American Rural Home*  
BY G. M. DOOLITTLE.

Is it well to produce both comb and extracted honey in one apiary, or shall we divide the number of colonies kept, into two yards, working the one for comb honey, and the other for extracted?

This is a question which often enters the minds of those keeping bees, some thinking that both comb and extracted honey production should not be mixed together in one apiary. I see little if any reason why two yards are necessary for a mixed production of honey, therefore I will say a few words why I should produce both in one apiary.

Twenty years ago, when I began to keep bees, I had much trouble to get certain colonies to work in boxes, and often after a colony had nearly completed a given number of boxes, they would swarm, leaving the bees in the hive so weak as to numbers that the boxes would remain unfinished at the end of the season.

I tried cutting out the queen-cells and returning the swarm, but this did little good, for in a few days they would come out again, and thus keep up their swarming till the honey season was over, doing little or nothing in the boxes, as bees having the swarming fever will do little else save preparing to swarm.

As I had no extractor at that time, the only way that I could do away with this state of affairs was to clip off all of the queen-cells while the swarm was out, cage the queen between two combs and return the swarm, leaving the queen thus caged for eight or ten days. At the expiration of this time the colony was looked over and all of the queen-cells again cut off, when the queen was given her liberty.

As nearly one-half of the brood had hatched during this time, there was plenty of empty cells in which she could deposit eggs and as the bee had no larvae to nurse, the disposition to swarm was broken up, as a rule, and I would get the boxes completed; but it will be noticed that during these eight or ten days, I got little or no honey, as queenless bees and those having the swarming fever, are practically good

for nothing as comb builders, and a colony treated as above was about as good as queenless.

The result was that I lost ten days of the best of the honey harvest, during which time a colony not having the swarming fever would store from forty to sixty pounds of honey. This was a serious loss, but not as great as to have the swarm in a separate hive, in which case I would get nothing but the swarm.

After awhile I purchased a honey extractor, when I found I had this swarming mania, of colonies which should be in better business, practically under my control. When a swarm issued as above, I would extract all the honey from the brood-combs while they were out, and clip off the queen-cells, when they would go to work with a will on being returned, losing all desire to swarm.

Here I had a plan that accomplished the desired result without the loss of ten days in my best harvest, besides I obtained extracted honey enough to pay me for my time, while in the other case I received nothing.

Now and then, a colony would not be cured in this way (although nine out of ten would), in which case I would cage the queen as first given, and wait three or four days instead of nine or ten, when I would extract the honey as above, letting the queen loose, and in this way I never failed in keeping a colony which had once commenced in the boxes at work on the same.

In case a colony refuses to go into the boxes, all I have to do is to take off the surplus arrangement and substitute an upper story in the shape of a hive full of empty combs. By raising a frame or two of brood from below into this upper story I was thus master of the situation, and colonies determined not to work in boxes were made to produce an equivalent yield of honey by the use of the extractor equal to those which entered the boxes the most readily.

The aim of every person keeping bees should be, to make all colonies produce an equal value of something readily turned into cash, or of a cash value, and I do not know how this can be successfully done except as we work our apiary for both comb and extracted honey.

Again, we often have a larger number of bees than one man can successfully work for comb honey (which means swarms, taking off sections when filled and snow white, by going over the yard once a week, etc.), while by the using of a part of that number for extracted honey, the whole can be handled by one man, thus saving the wages of an assistant, which would be-

come a necessity if all worked for comb honey, or the same number of bees were divided into two yards.

By setting apart, in the spring, a certain number of colonies for extracted honey, and a certain number for comb honey, one man can care for all by tiering up those worked for extracted honey before his time is fully occupied with those to be worked for comb honey, after which little attention need be paid to them, except to add another story, should they become crowded for room.

After the filled sections are all taken off at the close of the season, then these colonies can be attended to by extracting what honey they have to spare, and fixing them for winter. Thus the apiarist can use all of his time to the best possible advantage, and save to himself and his family that which he would pay out to an assistant in case he had the same bees in two separate yards.

From the above (which are the very plans adopted and used at the present time by the writer), I conclude that all will agree that it is the most profitable for the apiarist to work for both comb and extracted honey in the same apiary, rather than to have two separate apiaries, one to be devoted to the production of either kind exclusively.

Borodino, N. Y.

### Convention Notices.

The Northwestern Bee-Keepers' Society will hold its annual convention at the Commercial Hotel, corner of Lake and Dearborn Sts., in Chicago, Ills., on **Friday and Saturday, Oct. 11th and 12th**, at 9 a.m. Arrangements have been made with the Hotel for each room, one bed, two persons, \$1.75 per day, each; front room, \$2.00 per day for each person. This date occurs during the Exposition, when excursion rates on the railroads will be one fare for the round-trip, good from Oct. 10 to 14, inclusive. There has been a fair crop of honey in the West, and an old-time crowd may be expected at this revival of the Northwestern from its hibernation.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Sec.

The fifth semi-annual meeting of the Susquehanna Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at New Milford, Pa., on Saturday, Sept. 14, 1889, at 10 a.m. There will be essays on different subjects, and also a question-box. Bring your wives along, and please invite your neighbors who are interested in bee-keeping, to come with you. If you have anything new, or that would be of interest in any way, of implements or fixtures, bring them, so that all may see them.

H. M. SEELEY, Sec.

The International Bee-Keepers' Association will meet in the court-house, at Brantford, Ont., Canada, on December 4, 5, and 6, 1889. All bee-keepers are invited to attend, and State and District bee-keepers' societies are requested to appoint delegates to the convention. Full particulars of the meeting will be given in due time. Anyone desirous of becoming a member, and receiving the last Annual Report bound, may do so by forwarding \$1.00 to the Secretary.—R. F. HOLTERMANN, Sec. Romney, Ont., Canada.

New Posters for the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, printed in two colors, have just been printed, and will be sent free to all who can use them. They are very handsome, and will "set off" an exhibit at Fairs. It will tell Bee-Keepers how to subscribe, for "Subscriptions Received Here" is quite prominent at the bottom.

We will also send sample copies of the BEE JOURNAL, for use at Fairs, if notified a week or ten days in advance where to send them.

## CONVENTION DIRECTORY.

## 1889. Time and Place of Meeting.

Sept. 5.—Maine, at Livermore Falls, Me.  
J. F. Fuller, Sec., Oxford, Me.

Sept. 5.—Erie County, at Buffalo, N. Y.  
O. L. Hershiser, Cor. Sec., Big Tree Corner, N. Y.

Sept. 14.—Susquehanna Co., at New Milford, Pa.  
H. M. Seeley, Sec., Harford, Pa.

Oct. 11—12.—Northwestern, at Chicago, Ills.  
W. Z. Hutchinson, Sec., Flint, Mich.

Dec. 4—6.—International, at Brantford, Ont., Canada.  
K. F. Holtermann, Sec., Romney, Ont.

[In order to have this table complete, Secretaries are requested to forward full particulars of time and place of future meetings.—ED.]



**California Honey Crop.**—J. Few Brown, Winchester, Va., on Aug. 25, 1889, writes:

Our Eastern market price-currents report a very large California honey crop. If their reports are not correct, could the impression they have, or may be trying to create, be counteracted by getting together letters into the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, from the large producers in California? and could you not get such letters from them as early as possible? The crop in this locality, as gathered from the principal producers, will not average more than 20 to 25 pounds per colony.

[We would request each of the honey-producers of California to send us, immediately, a report of their crop, giving the estimate of how it compares with former years.—ED.]

**Symptoms of Foul Brood.**—B. F. Sword, Lanark, Ill., on August 24, 1889, writes:

Will you please give a description of foul brood, in the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL? I began keeping bees last spring, with two colonies; I had four swarms from the two colonies, but two went off, so that I have left the two old and two young colonies. They have done nothing for me this summer. When I lift the cover from the top of the hive, it smells sour and musty, and the bees are just hanging around, not doing anything. I am just a beginner, and any information will be gladly accepted. I like the BEE JOURNAL, and can hardly wait until it comes.

[Prof. Cook gives the following in his Manual, as symptoms of the disease:

Decline in the prosperity of the colony, because of failure to rear brood. The brood seems to putrefy, becomes

"brown and salvy," and gives off a stench which is by no means agreeable, while later the caps are concave instead of convex, and many will have little holes in them. The most decided symptom is the salvy, elastic mass in the brood-cell. With a pin head we never draw forth a larva or pupa, but this brown, stringy mass which afterwards dries down in the cell.

This disease also extends to the mature bees, as well as to the brood. The remedies are salicylic acid, phenol, etc. You should get Mr. Cheshire's pamphlet, if you are interested in that disease, and read it carefully. It can be had at this office for a dime.—ED.]

Expectations not Realized.—

H. C. Gifford, Morris, Ills., on Aug. 24, 1889, writes:

Bees in this locality are doing very poorly. It seems that for the last 5 or 6 weeks they could not get much honey. My crop will fall short of my expectations at least 500 to 800 pounds, but the golden-rod is now in bloom, and they may do well on that, and other fall plants. My vote is for the golden-rod, as our national flower.

Still Working on White Clover

—Miss Lucy Jane Sherman, Hanover, Vt., on Aug. 7, 1889, says:

The bees are still working on white clover, as the rains have lengthened the time of blooming. I am still a novice, though I think that I am getting my hand in. I have taken off a little honey, but not much. While they build white comb and gather white honey, and I have room enough, the honey might as well be left in the hive. I prize the BEE JOURNAL highly.

**Helping the Union.**—B. T. Baldwin, Marion, Ind., on Aug. 21, 1889, writes:

I send \$2.00 for the Bee-Keepers' Union. I want to pay my share to have that decision in the "Rich" lawsuit reversed. Our calamity (and it is nothing else, if it stands) is being thoroughly advertised to our enemies. This has been nearly as poor a year for honey as last. We had a terrible drought until June 10, and after that it was very wet, with cool nights. I will have about 3,000 pounds of extracted and comb honey from 80 colonies, spring count; I have 120 colonies now. I hope that all the bee-keepers will come to the front and help the Union. We might make donations to the De-

fense Fund for from 25 cents to \$25.00, and raise money enough in that way. I am going to try to get every bee-keeper that I see, to help, and hope that every other bee-keeper will do the same.

[Yes, brother Baldwin, that is the way to do it. If the bee-keepers themselves would wake up, we should have enough money to compel everybody to respect our rights. If bee-keepers are willing to be down and give up the fight, by being penurious, then they will suffer for it. Every paper will publish all that can be found against the bees, but it is difficult to get them to publish anything on the other side.—ED.]

**Nameless or Trembling Bee-Disease.**—R. S. Russell, of Zionsville, Ind., writes:

I have a recipe for the cure of the "nameless or trembling bee-disease." The disease is not contagious, and usually, I think, caused by a superannuated queen. The recipe is as follows: Remove all combs out of the hive and supply a new hive, or wash clean with brine. Next shake all the bees off the combs about 3 feet in front of the entrance; this will separate the well-bees from the tremblers. Sprinkle the combs and brood thoroughly with strong brine, and give the bees the same medicine. Destroy the tremblers, which will remain where you shake them. Give a young queen as soon as possible, and the work is done. This is a sure cure, as I have repeatedly verified for myself and others.

**Appeal to the Highest Court.**

—James Jardine, Ashland, Nebr., on Aug 16, 1889, writes:

I am in favor of the S. W. Rich lawsuit going to the supreme court, and I am willing to pay my share of the expenses, let it be more or less. I also think that if every member in the Union should try to get all bee-keepers that read the BEE JOURNAL or *Gleanings* to join the Union; for all we want is justice, and we have got it every time so far. Now let all work in their localities to get that 500 members. They will come in if we will. If we give it up now, all is lost. We must get every new bee-keeper to understand that all our information about bees comes from bee-periodicals, and lend them papers to read, and they will be sure to come in as subscribers, and supporters of the Union, when they are shown what the Union has done, and

is doing. I do not believe in trying to discourage new bee-keepers in any way, but treat them kindly, and be sure to let them see the excellent books on bee-keeping, and they will see that it takes a good deal of study to know very much about the bee-business.

My bees are doing pretty well now. I have had a good deal of swarming this summer, and still they come. The honey-flow is not very good yet, but the heavy rains that we have had lately have overflowed the river bottoms very badly, where I had lots of sweet clover sown; it killed a good deal of it. I am afraid that it will have to be a pretty poor year if it beats 1887 and 1888, but I look for a good flow of honey yet.

[Yes; we think that the Court of Appeals must decide that question. To do that, we must have 1,000 more members to the Union, whose interest in the pursuit is more than the dollar which the membership costs.—ED.]

**Alfalfa Honey.**—Frank Rauchfuss, Denver, Colo., on Aug. 20, 1889, writes:

I have sent you a section of alfalfa honey, which was taken from a colony that was hived on June 30, and has produced 60 one-pound sections of honey up to Aug. 10. During June and July the weather was not very favorable for the bees, as we had strong easterly winds most of the time. Bees are working strong on alfalfa and Rocky Mountain bee-plant now. Take it all together, we will have only a medium honey crop this year.

[Coming so far, and being so small a package, of course the express employes threw it around enough to break the comb, and set it to leaking badly. The honey is nice, clear, thick and white, and very palatable. In fact we know of nothing that is superior to it for table use.—ED.]

**Large vs. Small Hives.**—O. R. Hawkins, of Bellport, N. Y., writes:

I fully agree with Mr. Chas. Dadant in his articles about the size of hives. The large hives are the best, most profitable, and cheapest in the long run. A colony in a small hive will be continually casting swarms throughout the summer, and will store very little surplus. A colony in a large hive will always be strong in bees, and will cast only one tremendously strong swarm a year, and then store a good surplus. A small hive is in nowise profitable to me, or around this neighborhood.

**Good Season in Iowa.**—Mr. N. Staininger, Tipton, Iowa, on Aug. 21, 1889, says:

Bees are booming in Iowa, and prospects are now for a full crop of honey in this part of the state. Our usual slack of about 4 to 6 weeks is this year filled up with a heavy flow of honey-dew—not what we like to see, but it comes all the same. We have had a good yield of white honey, and prospects are good for an excellent fall crop. Our market at home is ruined by small bee-keepers, that do not know what honey is worth. They retail nice honey at 10 cents per pound, while I am getting 12½ cents per pound.

**Light Honey Crop.**—Mr. Robert Carver, Manton, Mich., on Aug. 23, 1889, writes:

The honey crop in this section of the country is very light, this year, likely owing to the cold, dry weather, prevailing north wind, and occasional frost. We have had, in our apiary, an increase of colonies from 148 to 230. We put back nearly all our second swarms. We have no surplus honey yet worth naming, though our bees are mostly in good condition. The weather still holds dry.

**Good Yield of Honey.**—Geo. W. Flick, Grinnell, Iowa, on Aug. 26, 1889, writes:

I had 4 colonies of bees last spring, and I have taken from colony No. 1, 66 pounds of honey in one pound sections; from No. 2, 66 pounds; from No. 3, 80 pounds, and from No. 4, 120 pounds. I could have done much better, but I could not get sections or foundation, from the last week in June until July 20th, and consequently I lost at least 200 pounds more of honey. I had three swarms about the middle of June, and have 72 one-pound sections on the hive of each one; the sections are all filled and capped, save from 3 to 5 on each hive, and the hive that I took the 120 sections of honey from, has 30 sections more nearly completed now. If any body that lives in town can beat this, I would like to know how he does it. My bees are Italian, and I take care of them, and they pay me tenfold for the care I give them.

**Always Mention** your Post-Office County and State when writing to this office. No matter where you may happen to be for the hour when actually writing—never mention anything but your permanent address. To do otherwise leads to confusion, unless you desire your address changed. In that case state the old as well as the new address.

### Honey and Beeswax Market.

#### KANSAS CITY.

**HONEY.**—It is coming in slowly. We quote: 1-lb. sections of white, 15@16c.; 2-lbs., 14c. Extracted, white, 7@8c.; dark, 7c. Aug. 27. **HAMBLIN & BEARSS**, 514 Walnut St.

#### PHILADELPHIA.

**HONEY.**—Prices are not fully established, being a little too early. Only a few shipments have yet arrived, which sold readily as follows: Best white, in 1-lb. sections, 18½c.; 2-lbs., 14c. Off grades generally 1 to 2 cts. less. Extracted, white clover, 8½c.; orange blossom, 7½c.; off grades, per gal., 60@70c. **BEESWAX.**—23@24½c. Aug. 15. **WALKER & MCCORD**, 32 & 34 S. Water St.

#### DENVER.

**HONEY.**—We quote: New in 1-lb. sections arriving freely at 16@18c.; extracted, 8@9c. **BEESWAX.**—18@20c. Aug. 10. **J. M. CLARK COM. CO.**, 1421 15th St.

#### CHICAGO.

**HONEY.**—New honey arriving freely, and all the shipments have been promptly closed out so far. We quote: 1-lb. white clover, according to style of package and appearance, 14@16c. Receipts of extracted increasing: demand light, at 8@9c. **BEESWAX.**—25c. Aug. 1. **S. T. FISH & CO.**, 189 S. Water St.

#### NEW YORK.

**HONEY.**—Extracted, California, 7½@8c.; orange blossom, 7½@8c. White clover and basswood, 7½@8c. Common Southern, 65@75c. per gal. Fancy comb, white 1-lbs., 16c.; fair 1-lbs., 14c.; 2-lbs., 2c. less. The New York crop being comparatively small, the Western apiarists will find a good outlet here in the East. As prices this season are about 10 per cent. lower than last season, we expect an active demand. Aug. 21. **F. G. STROHMEYER & CO.**, 122 Water St.

#### CHICAGO.

**HONEY.**—Coming in freely, but sales are not easily made at over 15c. for the best, while we are trying to get 16c., and think that later we can get it, as all buy sparingly now. Extracted sells at 8@9c., but chiefly at 7c. for white. **BEESWAX.**—25c. **R. A. BURNETT**, 161 South Water St.

#### DETROIT.

**HONEY.**—New crop is coming in slowly, and sells at 14@15c. for comb. **BEESWAX.**—25c. Aug. 21. **M. H. HUNT**, Bell Branch, Mich.

#### ST. LOUIS.

**HONEY.**—We quote: Choice white clover comb, 12@12½c.; fair, 10@11c.; dark, 7@8c. Extracted, in barrels, 5@5½c.; in cans, 6@6½c. **BEESWAX.**—24c. for prime. Aug. 21. **D. G. TUTT & CO.**, Commercial St.

#### NEW YORK.

**HONEY.**—New comb arriving freely. Demand is fair, although weather is too warm. We quote:—Fancy white 1-lbs., 16c.; 2-lbs., 14c. Fair 1-lbs., 14c.; 2-lbs., 12c. Excellent demand for all kinds of the extracted, as follows: Orange blossom, 7½@8c.; white clover and basswood, 7½@8c. Southern, average quality, per gal., 65@70c. **HILDRETH BROS. & SEGELEKIN**, 28 & 30 W. Broadway, near Duane St.

#### BOSTON.

**HONEY.**—It has arrived freely, but sales are a little slow, at 17@19c. for 1-lbs.; and 2-lbs., 15@17c. Extracted, 8@9c. **BEESWAX.**—None on hand. Aug. 21. **BLAKE & RIPLEY**, 57 Chatham Street.

#### CINCINNATI.

**HONEY.**—We quote extracted at 5@6c. per lb. Demand for extracted is fair from manufacturers, and from consumers for table use. Good demand for best qualities of comb honey, while inferior grades find slow sale. It brings 11@15c. **BEESWAX.**—Demand is good—20@22c. per lb. for good to choice yellow, on arrival. Aug. 21. **C. F. MUTH & SON**, Freeman & Central Av.

#### KANSAS CITY.

**HONEY.**—Receipts of comb honey are large, but market slow, at 14@15c. for white 1-lbs., and 13@14c. for 2-lbs. Extracted, white, 7@8c.; dark, 6c. **BEESWAX.**—20@25c. Aug. 22. **CLEMONS, CLOON & CO.**, cor 4th & Walnut.

#### MILWAUKEE.

**HONEY.**—Old crop nearly gone, and new begins to appear, the quality being fine. We quote: New white 1-lbs., 15@16c. Extracted, white, in barrels and kegs, 7½@8c.; in tin and pails, 7½@8c. **BEESWAX.**—23@28c. July 16. **A. V. BISHOP**, 142 W. Water St.

**The Date** on the wrapper label of your paper indicates the end of the month to which you have paid. If that is past, please send us a dollar to carry the date another year ahead.



ALFRED H. NEWMAN,  
BUSINESS MANAGER.

## Business Notices.

Your Full Address, plainly written, is very essential in order to avoid mistakes.

If You Live near one post-office and get your mail at another, be sure to give the address that we have on our list.

Give a Copy of "Honey as Food and Medicine" to every one who buys a package of honey. It will sell lots of it.

Dr. Miller's Book, "A Year Among the Bees," and the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL for one year—we send both for \$1.50.

If you Lose Money by carelessly enclosing it in a letter, it is without excuse, when a Money Order, which is perfectly safe, costs but 5 cents.

New Subscribers can obtain the full numbers for 1888 and 1889 for \$1.80, if application be made at once, before all the sets of 1888 are gone.

Paper Boxes—to hold a section of honey for retail dealers. We have two sizes on hand to carry sections  $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$  and  $5\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$ . Price, \$1.00 per 100, or \$8.50 per 1,000.

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A Home Market for honey can be made by judiciously distributing the pamphlets, "Honey as Food and Medicine." Such will create a demand in any locality at remunerative prices. See list on the second page of this paper.

The ILLUSTRATED HOME JOURNAL will be clubbed with the American Bee Journal and both mailed to any address in the United States and Canada, for one year, for \$1.75. Or both JOURNALS for one year, and Dickens' Works (as described on page 576 of this Journal)—all for \$2.25. The contents of the September Number—

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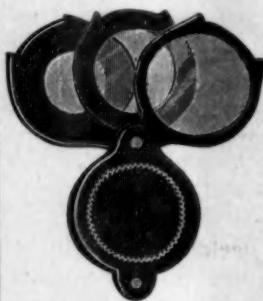
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250 Labels	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$2.25
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Samples mailed free, upon application.

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